

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Jan. 9.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of publishing, with the index to the laws, a statement of the acts, parts of acts, and joint resolutions, of a public nature, which are limited in their duration, specifying the time or contingency by which their duration is limited; was again read, and agreed to.

Mr. Seymour submitted a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to employ an additional Clerk in his office, in the place of the principal Clerk, during his indisposition.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Lanman, from the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue any post route, the proceeds of which do not exceed one per centum of the expenses thereof. The bill was read and passed to a 3d reading.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill explanatory of an act, entitled an act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians; accompanied by a detailed report on the subject, which report was ordered to be printed, and the bill twice read.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of sundry persons concerned in the manufacture of iron, praying an increase of the duty on imported iron.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 8.—Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824; which was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLane from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the creation of a stock, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of 23d Feb. 1819.

Jan. 9.—Mr. McLane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the executors of John B. Mebane to collect certain arrears of tax in the county of Chatham, and State of North Carolina, which was twice read and committed.

Jan. 12.—A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of Dec. 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereignty, or combination of sovereigns; to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

On motion of Mr. Fulier, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the instruction of Midshipmen, and other warrant officers of the Navy, in the intervals of public service, in nautical science, practical navigation, and marine tactics.

Mr. Mitchell, of Md. offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, that distinguished champion of our freedom and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our Revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood, and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Wherefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships.

Jan. 13.—The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kent in the chair, on the bill making a partial appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824, (for the compensation of Senators and Representatives,) which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

Vermont.—There is in the State of Vermont, 27 cotton and woollen factories, 13 paper mills, 286 fulling mills, 250 carding machines, 380 grain mills, 380 physicians, 224 lawyers, 235 churches, 1575 school houses, and about 150 distilleries!!

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 8.

Papers from Gibraltar to the 26th November, have been received in this city. They are destitute of important news—containing merely details of the surrender of the different fortresses lately held by the Patriots, and long-winded accounts of the "glorious and ardently-wished-for entrance" of Ferdinand and his legitimate brood into the Spanish capital—not forgetting all the fine things his Majesty said in answer to Pozzi di Borgo, (the ambassador of the Emperor Alexander,) who congratulated him, in the name of his master, on his restoration to despotic sway. Nor is it forgotten, how his Most Catholic Majesty, to reward the autocrat's servant for his kindness, conferred upon Pozzi di Borgo the Order of the Golden Fleecy; and how Ferdinand, with his own most sacred hands, decorated him with the insignia of that order—and many other things, "too tedious to mention," equally worthy of the "petticoat embroiderer" of Spain. We are also informed of the unspeakable joy of the inhabitants of Majorca, on the re-establishment among them of the old order of things; and we see a practical proof of Ferdinand's great affection for his subjects, in the expulsion from Madrid of one hundred and thirty-five officers of the late Constitutional army, seventeen Deputies, six Ministers, three civil Governors, and one State Counsellor, and many others—convincing testimony, this, that he will "bury in oblivion" the political faults of the great mass of his subjects—as he said he would, in one of his proclamations. Under date of Berne, Oct. 29, we observe that the Kings of Portugal and Spain, not having enough of "faithful" men in their kingdoms to guard their precious carcasses, have sent a request to Switzerland for a troop of soldiers; but the prudent Swiss, not being too well satisfied that they would receive regular pay, would not grant the boon, till a member of the Holy Alliance gave bonds for the payment of the mercenaries' allowance.—Patriot.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 14.

The ship Perfect, capt. Prince, arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 6th, and London papers to the 4th ultimo. Their contents are not very important. Those articles of most interest are inserted this morning.

The Cotton Market, we are sorry to observe, has suffered a still further depression.

The King of England visited Drury Lane Theatre on the 5d Dec. The throng is said to have been prodigious. Not a seat could be obtained, at an early hour in the morning; and the men who opened the pit doors, had their lives insured, it is said, at the expense of the Theatre.

Several of the Paris papers have announced the election of General Jackson as President of the United States!!!

It is stated that both the Mussulmans and the Greeks wish that their contest was at an end. Negropont, Bceioia and Attica do not furnish the Turkish treasury with more than a million and a half piastres, and it costs four millions annual to keep them in subjection.

Morillo has not the least influence in Spain, and Albal has been refused permission to return to that country.

General Mina was received in Plymouth with the most enthusiastic applause. On getting into his carriage, the horses were taken out, and it was dragged by the populace, amidst the loudest huzzas, and cries of "Mina forever," "Brave Mina," through the town to the Royal Hotel. No fewer than 8000 persons assembled on the occasion.

PROFANE SWEARING.

A case has recently occurred in this city, which seems to call for the attention of our magistrates, if not for legislative interference. A man, while before an Alderman, in his office, swore fifty profane oaths. The magistrate fined him, agreeably to an act of the assembly, thirty-three dollars and fifty cents, which, not being able to pay, he was committed to prison for twelve hundred hours. The prisoner was brought before Chief Justice Tilghman, on a Habeas Corpus. It appearing on examination of the magistrate, that the defendant had been convicted, on the oath of the Informer, to whom one half of the penalty is given by law, the Chief Justice discharged him, on the ground that the informer was an interested witness.

Dem. Press.

Steamboat Accident.—The Steamboat William Lowndes, while on her passage from Charleston to Hamburg, was burnt to the water's edge, and sunk. She caught fire when about forty miles from the latter place, and as there was an alarm of powder being on board, the passengers barely had time to escape with what clothes they had on. The loss is serious, being not much short of 100,000 dollars. The boat was not insured.

Lord Byron has in the press a new drama, called the Deformed Transformed. Cantos 12, 13, and 14, of Don Juan, are also announced.

The following is a circular of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania to their constituents, announcing their sentiments in opposition to a congressional caucus:

To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are no doubt aware, that, from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office has been made by what is called a Congressional Caucus, composed of the Republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the consent of the Republican Party throughout the nation; but the events which took place in 1816, at the last caucus nomination! together with the subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension, among the Republican party in a majority of the States, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is well founded as to justify, on that ground, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that the will of the people is the highest political authority, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compact. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defect in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but eventually becomes unacceptable to a majority of them, it would be contrary to every principle of Republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a Republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy. Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with our political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States by a Congressional Caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states considering themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a Congressional Caucus; and, in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From which it is evident, first, that the representation in any Caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is: And, secondly, that any nomination made by a majority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissensions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any partial meeting of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination: The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, would neither attempt nor desire to exercise any control over its proceedings, which, thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected

might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage of these cases, become pledged to support him though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or Caucus of members of Congress to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

And in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

Thomas Patterson, John Tod, Daniel Udree, Tho. J. Rogers, George Plumer, Robert Harris, John Findlay, James Wilson, John Brown, Samuel M. Kean, S. D. Ingham, D. H. Miller, Patrick Farrelly, Wm. Findlay. Washington, January 6, 1824.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated Washington, Jan. 6, 1824.

"I send you the circular of the greater number of the democratic part of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to their constituents, explaining the reasons for the course they have determined to pursue, in relation to a Caucus for the nomination of President. You are aware that there are twenty democratic members belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation in both houses, 14 of whom have signed the circular. Of the remaining six, who have not signed, two express their concurrence in the views stated in the circular, and have preferred to communicate the same information to their constituents in a different way. Three others are unqualifiedly opposed to attending any caucus whatever, unless specially instructed by their constituents; and one is not known to have expressed any opinion on the subject; so that, with the exception of one, you see that the democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania are united against a caucus, under existing circumstances.

"I give you a list of the states, with the number of members from each, who are generally understood here to be for and against a caucus:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Members. Includes Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri.

One hundred and ninety members are against a caucus, and only sixty-eight for that measure.

I have put down the whole number of members, including federalists, because it is difficult in some states to ascertain the difference, and because when they are ascertained, the proportion for and against a caucus is not materially different from the above. None of the twenty republican members of Pennsylvania would go into a caucus with the sixty-eight. It would only swell their number to 88; but the voice of the twenty, the voice of Pennsylvania, would have no weight in the decision of such a caucus, and they would come out of it bound hand and foot. Perhaps to vote for the man of all others whom Pennsylvania least approves."

NORFOLK, JAN. 8.

The ship Cyrus sailed on the 4th inst. from City Point, Virginia, for the coast of Africa, with 125 free blacks for the colony at Messurado, established as an asylum for those free negroes in the U. States who may wish to settle in the land of their forefathers.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1824.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of three per cent, and the Bank of Newbern a dividend of four per cent. for the last half year.

The bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last half year, subject, however, to a deduction of one and a quarter, for the bonus of the State.

The Legislature of New-York met in Albany, on the 6th inst.; Richard Goodell was almost unanimously elected Speaker of the lower house, after having declared his loyalty to the constitution to the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency. The Governor, in his message, has shown a venofooted hostility to a measure which was almost unanimously called for by the people, to wit; changing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President—taking it from the Legislature, and giving it to the people. A bill was immediately introduced, however, for that purpose; and letters from New-York speak confidently of its passing. And if the privilege of electing Electors is once given to the people of that great state, her 36 votes will most assuredly be given to Mr. Calhoun.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn from the Newbern Sentinel, that William S. Blackledge, Esq. has consented, in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, to be placed on the People's Ticket, for Elector, in that district.

We also learn from the Raleigh Star, that Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake, and James Mebane, Esq. of Orange, have been designated by the citizens of their respective districts, as candidates to be run on the People's Ticket, for the appointment of Electors.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the circular letter of 14 of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, to their constituents, on the subject of a congressional caucus; as also the extract of a letter, which follows it, from a member of Congress, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette. From this letter it will be seen that out of our fifteen members in Congress, ten are for going into caucus, to relieve the people from the trouble of electing a President. The five that are opposed to meeting in caucus, we learn to be:

- Mr. Macon, Dr. Vance, and Gov. Branch, Mr. Gatlin, Judge Mangum.

Letters from Washington state, that since the decision of the contested election between Wilson and Adams, a majority of the New-York delegation are opposed to going into caucus. So that Virginia, Georgia, and North-Carolina, are the only States in the Union, a majority of whose members of Congress are favorable to holding a caucus.

"VIRGINIA" must be heard!

In the debate which took place in the Virginia House of Delegates, on the resolutions offered by Mr. Tyler, in favor of a caucus, that gentleman delivers himself as follows:

"When, sir, did Virginia speak—when did she declare her sentiments, and was not listened to? Virginia, when she speaks, will be heard, and attended to."

The eloquent gentleman then declares that New-York (ah! and no doubt North-Carolina too) only waits for Virginia to move....."to follow her example, and tread in her steps!"

Now whether there is such a thing as Virginia influence, or not, we will leave to those who have so lustily denied it, to decide; but the above arrogant language is certainly "proof positive" that the Virginia politicians believe they have a controlling influence in the other States.

RADICALISM squinting at MONARCHY!

A bill was introduced into the Georgia Legislature, during its late session, in order to give the election of Electors of President to the people. This proposition was opposed, tooth and nail, by the partizans of Wm. H. Crawford. Mr. Thomas, one of the most active friends of the radical candidate, in opposition to the bill, exclaimed in the following language:

"Shall we throw back to the people all the rights and privileges which they have delegated to us? Will gentlemen, in their rage for improvement, plunge us into absolute democracy? This is a state of things I do not wish to see. That government is best which is mixed; made up of aristocracy, MONARCHY, and democracy!"

Provided, nevertheless, that Wm. H. Crawford is to be intrusted with the monarchical part of the government.

WHOLE SOME REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

It gives us peculiar satisfaction, at this juncture of our political career, to see the temperamental discussion is so apt to destroy the temperament of one's mind, to present our readers with the following truly orthodox republican sentiments, which we have taken the liberty to extract from the circular of Col. Tho. G. Polk, a member from Mecklenburg county, in the House of Commons of the last General Assembly of this State. If such genuine American principles were to actuate all our public servants, "we, the people," might sit contentedly down, while our delegated agents were faithfully